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 * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:54:20 ON 29 FEB 2004

=> b ca
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                  SINCE FILE     TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY   SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         0.21      0.21

FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 16:54:27 ON 29 FEB 2004
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)



=> s electrode?
L1      555772 ELECTRODE?

=> s l1 and working(w)electrode?
        130991 WORKING
        555772 ELECTRODE?
          5562 WORKING(W)ELECTRODE?
L2        5562 L1 AND WORKING(W)ELECTRODE?

=> s l2 and reference(w)electrode?
         61701 REFERENCE
        555772 ELECTRODE?
          3565 REFERENCE(W)ELECTRODE?
L3         179 L2 AND REFERENCE(W)ELECTRODE?

=> s l3 and potentiometric
         40252 POTENTIOMETRIC
L4           8 L3 AND POTENTIOMETRIC

=> s l4 and continuous
        358351 CONTINUOUS
L5           0 L4 AND CONTINUOUS

=> d l4 ti ab 1-8

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 8  CA  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI   Microchip-type oxygen gas sensor based on differential potentiometry
AB   Disclosed is a microchip-based differential-type   ***potentiometric***
     oxygen gas sensor, which comprises a   ***working***     ***electrode***
     and a ref.  ***electrode***  .  The   ***working***     ***electrode***
     is composed of a cobalt-plated   ***electrode***  , a buffered hydrogel,
     and an ion sensitive gas permeable membrane while the ref.
       ***electrode***   is composed of an oxygen non-sensitive silver chloride
       ***electrode***   and the same ion-selective gas-permeable membrane of
       ***working***     ***electrode***  .  By taking advantage of the corrosio
     potential, the microchip-based oxygen gas sensor can accurately and
     quickly detect the content of dissolved oxygen in a sample soln.  With
     this structure, the oxygen gas sensor is applied to a microchip-based all
       ***potentiometric***   multi-sensor capable of detecting two or more ions
     and gas species on a single chip.

L4   ANSWER 2 OF 8  CA  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI   Method and apparatus for evaluating cell respiratory activity
AB   A method and an app. for evaluating cell respiratory activity are
     provided, with which the metabolic activity such as respiratory activity
     or photosynthetic activity in a sample soln. contg. a biol. sample such as
```

cells is evaluated by measuring the local oxygen concn. change near the sample soln. The sample soln. set in a capillary tube is soaked in a measuring soln. through an oxygen-permeable membrane installed at an opening of the capillary tube. A microelectrode is installed near the capillary tube opening, and a ref. ***electrode*** and a counter ***electrode*** are installed in response to the microelectrode. An elec. potential control and an elec. current detection are performed between the ref. ***electrode*** and the counter ***electrode*** using the microelectrode as a ***working*** ***electrode*** . The oxygen concn. of the sample is selectively evaluated by the redn. current upon prepg. a microvolume of the sample soln. and performing the three-dimensional position control of the capillary tube. A diagram describing the app. assembly is given.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CA

TI An integrated three- ***electrode*** system with a micromachined liquid-junction Ag/AgCl ***reference*** ***electrode***

AB A micromachined liq.-junction Ag/AgCl ref. ***electrode*** was employed to fabricate an integrated three- ***electrode*** system. The ref. ***electrode*** features a durable thin-film Ag/AgCl element whose entire surface was coated with a hydrophobic membrane and AgCl layer grown from its periphery. On the other side of the chip were formed a platinum ***working*** ***electrode*** and a platinum counter ***electrode*** . The cleanliness of the thin-film platinum ***working*** ***electrode*** was satisfactory to conduct electrochem. analyses including cyclic voltammetry. No substantial difference was obsd. in the cyclic voltammograms between the integrated system and the macroscopic three- ***electrode*** system in terms of their peak current and half-wave potential. The integrated ***electrode*** system was also applied to fabricate one-chip bio/chem. sensors. The miniature glucose sensor showed a distinct response against step changes of glucose concn. The one-chip hydrogen ***electrode*** was used to conduct ***potentiometric*** titrn. A good coincidence was again confirmed between the integrated system and the macroscopic system.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CA

TI Sensors for SOx based on a solid electrolyte of Ag+-.beta.''-alumina with metallic silver as a solid ***reference*** ***electrode***

AB Tubes made of polycryst. Ag+-.beta.''-alumina, made by ion exchange of Na+-.beta.''-alumina, were examd. by XRF, DTA, TGA, SEM and EDX methods. Solid-electrolyte SOx sensor cells (x=2,3) were made by using these tubes, metallic silver as a solid ref. ***electrode*** and porous platinum as a ***working*** ***electrode*** : Pt,Ag|Ag+-.beta.''-alumina|porous Pt,SO2-SO3-O2,Pt. At working temps. from 500 to 700.degree. the response was Nernstian for SO2 concns. from 10 to 1000 ppm. The response time was 5-10 min.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CA

TI A novel temperature-gradient Na+-.beta."-alumina solid electrolyte based sulfur oxide (SOx) gas sensor without gaseous ***reference*** ***electrode***

AB An electrochem. SOx gas sensor with a tubular Na+-.beta."-alumina solid electrolyte has been fabricated and tested under nonisothermal conditions. The temp. difference between the ref. and ***working*** ***electrode*** of the sensor cell is about 100.degree., which causes a serious deviation of the exptl. EMF response from the value as calcd. using the Nernst equation for an isothermal system. The exptl. results are consistent with the theor. prediction for a nonisothermal system. The response time is usually less than 10 min. SEM and EDX have been employed to investigate the sensor material before and after use, confirming the formation of a glassy phase of Na2SO4 by an electrochem. reaction at the interface of the platinum ***electrodes*** and Na+-.beta."-alumina.

According to this new theor. derivation, the sensor design could be simplified by applying the same SO2 gas at the two ***electrodes*** . The EMF of this so-called TGNB (Temp. Gradient Na+-.beta."-alumina) SOx sensor is in good agreement with the theor. prediction. The consistency of the exptl. results with the theor. values and the simple construction of this type of SOx sensor indicate its potential applicability.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CA
TI ***Potentiometric*** end point in coulometric titrations
AB A qual. explanation is given for the essential theory of a recently published ***potentiometric*** method (Alexander, et al., CA 63, 17119c) for detg. the end point in a const.-current coulometric titrn. by plotting the potential of the ***working*** ***electrode*** vs. a ***reference*** ***electrode*** 10 sec. after interruption of the generating current at intervals during the electrolysis. The case when the ***working*** ***electrode*** is an anode is examd.; an analogous discussion holds when the ***electrode*** is a cathode.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CA
TI ***Potentiometric*** analysis of chlorine dioxide and chlorites in aqueous solutions
AB ClO2 was detd. by ***potentiometric*** titrn. with H2O2 in alk. soln. A Pt ***working*** ***electrode*** was used with a satd. HgCl ***reference*** ***electrode*** in a specially constructed buret. Best results were obtained with 5-10cc. H2O2 + 15 cc. of 0.5 g. equiv./l. NaOH. The method is compared with conventional iodometric titrn.; the error is .ltoreq..+-.1.5%. The same method is used for the detn. of a mixt. of ClO2 and NaClO2. ClO2 is first titrated potentiometrically, and then the total amt. of NaClO2 is measured iodometrically. In this case the error is 2%.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CA
TI Mass transference in a diffusion-controlled electrolysis. I. System: CuSO4-H2SO4-H2O and copper ***electrodes*** in free convection
AB A technique for measuring the concn. polarization, in which the ***reference*** ***electrode*** was placed at the back of the ***working*** ***electrode*** (cathode) in order to avoid perturbations due to the presence of an ***electrode*** in the path of the ions, was described. The technique was applied to the measurement of the limiting c.d. in a Cu ***electrode*** immersed in a soln. of H2SO4 (1.4M) and CuSO4 (0.5-0.05M), with and without the addn. of glycerol. A special cell (Wilke, et al. (CA 48, 472h)) was used for electrolysis which occurred under a diffusion-controlled mechanism and free-convection conditions. The mass transference data fitted the following equation: Sh = 0.681 (Sc .times. Gr)1/4 (1) (loc. cit.) (Sh = Sherwood no.; Sc = Schmidt no., and Gr = Grashoff no.). This showed the validity of the diffusion layer theory. The width of the diffusion layer was not a const. but a function of the total change of the concn. near the ***electrode*** . The effect of the different properties of the components of the system under the limiting c.d. was discussed. In order to calc. Sh, Sc, and Gr, the limiting c.d. was detd. from cathode polarization curves, Cu-ion concn. was detd. by electrolysis with stirring, ds. of the solns. were measured at different temps. (by wt.), viscosities of the solns. were detd. by the Cannon-Fenske method, H2SO4 concn. was detd. by ***potentiometric*** titrations, diffusion coeffs. of CuSO4 were calcd. from the data from Cole and Gordon (CA 30, 74234), and the transport nos. of H+ from the data from Harned and Owen (The Physical Chemistry of Electrolytic Solutions, 1943 (CA 38, 11685)). The width of the diffusion layer was 0.0143-0.0291 cm., and it was reported that it could not be a const. but a function of the total change of the concn. at the ***electrode*** . The graphic representation of equation (1) was discussed.

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:54:20 ON 29 FEB 2004)

     FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 16:54:27 ON 29 FEB 2004
L1         555772 S ELECTRODE?
L2           5562 S L1 AND WORKING(W)ELECTRODE?
L3            179 S L2 AND REFERENCE(W)ELECTRODE?
L4              8 S L3 AND POTENTIOMETRIC
L5              0 S L4 AND CONTINUOUS

=> b medline
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                      28.31      28.52

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                      -5.28      -5.28

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:57:49 ON 29 FEB 2004

 FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 FEB 2004 (20040225/UP).  FILE COVERS 1958 TO DATE.

 On December 14, 2003, the 2004 MeSH terms were loaded.  See HELP RLOAD
 for details.


=> s l4
         60444 ELECTRODE?
         73306 WORKING
         60444 ELECTRODE?
           332 WORKING(W)ELECTRODE?
        231484 REFERENCE
         60444 ELECTRODE?
           609 REFERENCE(W)ELECTRODE?
          2067 POTENTIOMETRIC
L6           0 L3 AND POTENTIOMETRIC

=> b uspatful

=> s l4
        376720 ELECTRODE?
        419384 WORKING
        376720 ELECTRODE?
          3814 WORKING(W)ELECTRODE?
       2597935 REFERENCE
        376720 ELECTRODE?
         11414 REFERENCE(W)ELECTRODE?
          5516 POTENTIOMETRIC
L7         410 L3 AND POTENTIOMETRIC

=> s l7 and continuous
        837689 CONTINUOUS
L8         225 L7 AND CONTINUOUS

=> s l7 and continuous(w)monitor?
        837689 CONTINUOUS
        573386 MONITOR?
          8305 CONTINUOUS(W)MONITOR?
L9          55 L7 AND CONTINUOUS(W)MONITOR?
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=> d ti 1-55

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 55  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Noninvasive measurement of chemical substances

L9   ANSWER 2 OF 55  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Noninvasive measurement of chemical substances

L9   ANSWER 3 OF 55  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Antioxidant sensor

L9   ANSWER 4 OF 55  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Method and device for predicting physiological values

L9   ANSWER 5 OF 55  USPATFULL on STN
TI      Microprocessors, devices, and methods for use in analyte monitoring
       systems

L9   ANSWER 6 OF 55  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Devices and methods for accessing and analyzing physiological fluid

L9   ANSWER 7 OF 55  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Antioxidant sensor

L9   ANSWER 8 OF 55  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Monitoring of physiological analytes

L9   ANSWER 9 OF 55  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Methods, systems, and associated implantable devices for dynamic
       monitoring of physiological and biological properties of tumors

L9   ANSWER 10 OF 55  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Signal processing for measurement of physiological analytes

L9   ANSWER 11 OF 55  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Signal processing for measurement of physiological analytes

L9   ANSWER 12 OF 55  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Point-of-care in-vitro blood analysis system

L9   ANSWER 13 OF 55  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Noninvasive measurement of chemical substances

L9   ANSWER 14 OF 55  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Blood analyte monitoring through subcutaneous measurement

L9   ANSWER 15 OF 55  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Blood analyte monitoring through subcutaneous measurement

L9   ANSWER 16 OF 55  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Method and apparatus for signal transmission and detection using a
       contact device

L9   ANSWER 17 OF 55  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Method and device for predicting physiological values

L9   ANSWER 18 OF 55  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Method and apparatus for stripping voltammetric and potent iometric
       detection and measurement of contamination in liquids

L9   ANSWER 19 OF 55  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Methods, systems, and associated implantable devices for dynamic
       monitoring of physiological and biological properties of tumors
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L9 ANSWER 20 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Monitoring of physiological analytes

L9 ANSWER 21 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Methods, systems, and associated implantable devices for dynamic monitoring of physiological and biological properties of tumors

L9 ANSWER 22 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Device and methods for the application of mechanical force to a gel/sensor assembly

L9 ANSWER 23 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Collection assemblies, laminates, and autosensor assemblies for use in transdermal sampling systems

L9 ANSWER 24 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method for continuous Immunoassay monitoring

L9 ANSWER 25 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Collection assemblies, laminates, and autosensor assemblies for use in transdermal sampling systems

L9 ANSWER 26 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Noninvasive measurement of chemical substances

L9 ANSWER 27 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method and apparatus for signal transmission and detection using a contact device

L9 ANSWER 28 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Device for monitoring of physiological analytes

L9 ANSWER 29 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Electrochemical sensor for determining analyte in the presence of interferent

L9 ANSWER 30 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method and device for predicting physiological values

L9 ANSWER 31 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Collection assemblies, laminates, and autosensor assemblies for use in transdermal sampling systems

L9 ANSWER 32 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI CONTINUOUS IMMUNOASSAY MONITORING ***ELECTRODE*** ASSEMBLY

L9 ANSWER 33 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Microprocessors for use in a device for predicting physiological values

L9 ANSWER 34 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Contact device for placement in direct apposition to the conjunctive of the eye

L9 ANSWER 35 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Signal processing for measurement of physiological analytes

L9 ANSWER 36 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method and device for predicting physiological values

L9 ANSWER 37 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI ***Potentiometric*** sensors for analytic determination

L9 ANSWER 38 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Signal processing for measurement of physiological analysis

L9 ANSWER 39 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Apparatus for signal transmission and detection using a contact device for physical measurement on the eye

L9 ANSWER 40 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method and device for predicting physiological values

L9 ANSWER 41 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Monitoring of physiological analytes

L9 ANSWER 42 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI System and method for measuring a bioanalyte such as lactate

L9 ANSWER 43 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method for calibrating sensors used in diagnostic testing

L9 ANSWER 44 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method and apparatus for signal transmission and detection using a contact device

L9 ANSWER 45 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method and apparatus for signal acquisition, processing and transmission for evaluation of bodily functions

L9 ANSWER 46 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI System and method for measuring a bioanalyte such as lactate

L9 ANSWER 47 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Remote electrochemical sensor

L9 ANSWER 48 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Calibration solutions useful for analysis of biological fluids and methods employing same

L9 ANSWER 49 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method for monitoring environmental and corrosion

L9 ANSWER 50 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Calibration solutions useful for analyses of biological fluids and methods employing same

L9 ANSWER 51 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method of measuring an analyte by measuring electrical resistance of a polymer film reacting with the analyte

L9 ANSWER 52 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Corrosion sensor

L9 ANSWER 53 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method for analytically utilizing microfabricated sensors during wet-up

L9 ANSWER 54 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Oxygen sensor

L9 ANSWER 55 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
TI Low-potential electrochemical redox sensors

=> d ab 51

L9 ANSWER 51 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN

AB The change in electrical resistance of an electroactive polymer such as polypyrrole, polyaniline or polythiophene when it reacts with an analyte is used to measure the analyte. The open circuit electrical potential of an electroactive polymer film is measured and an electrical potential is applied to the polymer film relative to a ***reference*** ***electrode*** to oxidize or reduce the polymer film to provide an initial reduced or oxidized state. Then the electrical resistance of the polymer film is measured in the absence of an analyte and the electrical resistance is again measured while the polymer film reacts with the analyte. The analyte concentration is determined from the rte and total amount of electrical resistance change. The electrical resistance is preferably measured by applying a to the polymer film a discontinuous non-perturbating voltage pulse, removing the voltage for a period, making a measurement of open circuit potential and applying a subsequent discontinuous nonperturbating voltage pulse relative to the open-circuit potential. In measuring glucose as the analyte, reaction of glucose with glucose oxidase contained by the polymer film produces hydrogen peroxide which oxidizes the polymer film and makes it more conductive.

=> d ab 46

L9 ANSWER 46 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN

AB The present disclosure relates to an on-line lactate sensor arrangement. The sensor arrangement includes a lactate sensor, a catheter for withdrawing a test sample, and a first fluid flow line provided fluid communication between the lactate sensor and the catheter. The sensor arrangement also includes a source of sensor calibration and anticoagulant solution, and second fluid flow line providing fluid communication between the source of sensor calibration and anticoagulant solution and the lactate sensor.

=> d ab 32

L9 ANSWER 32 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN

AB The present invention relates to assays that employ an enzyme label or tag that acts on a substrate by obtaining electrons from an ***electrode*** (electrocatalysis) and an apparatus for use in such assays. In particular the present invention provides an assay and apparatus for multiple or ***continuous*** ***monitoring*** of the amount of analyte in a sample or sample source without requiring regeneration of the measuring ***electrode*** or its associated reagents.

=> d cit 32

'CIT' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'USPATFULL'

The following are valid formats:

The default display format is STD.

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ABS -------- AB
ALL -------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PTERM, DCD,
             RLI, PRAI, DT, FS, REP, REN, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, ECL,
             DRWN, AB, GOVI, PARN, SUMM, DRWD, DETD, CLM, INCL,
             INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, ICM, ICS,
             EXF, ARTU
ALLG ------- ALL plus PAGE.DRAW
BIB -------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PTERM, DCD, RLI,
             PRAI, DT, FS, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, ECL, DRWN, LN.CNT
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BIB.EX ----- BIB for original and latest publication
BIBG ------- BIB plus PAGE.DRAW
BROWSE ----- See "HELP BROWSE" or "HELP DISPLAY BROWSE".  BROWSE must
             entered on the same line as DISPLAY, e.g., D BROWSE.
CAS -------- OS, CC, SX, ST, IT
CBIB ------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PRAI, DT, FS
DALL ------- ALL, delimited for post-processing
FP --------- PI, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PTERM, DCD, AI, RLI,
             PRAI, IC, ICM, ICS, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL,
             NCLM, NCLS, EXF, REP, REN, ARTU, EXNAM, LREP,
             CLMN, DRWN, AB
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             PARN, SUMM, DRWD, DETD, CLM
FPBIB ------ PI, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PTERM, DCD, AI,
             RLI, PRAI, REP, REN, EXNAM, LREP, CLM, CLMN, DRWN
FHITSTR ---- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
             its structure diagram
FPG -------- FP plus PAGE.DRAW
GI --------- PN and page image numbers
HIT -------- All fields containing hit terms
HITRN ------ HIT RN and its text modification
HITSTR ----- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
             its structure diagram
IABS ------- ABS, indented with text labels
IALL ------- ALL, indented with text labels
IALLG ------ IALL plus PAGE.DRAW
IBIB ------- BIB, indented with text labels
IBIB.EX ---- IBIB for original and latest publication
IBIBG ------ IBIB plus PAGE.DRAW
IMAX ------- MAX, indented with text labels
IMAX.EX ---- IMAX for original and latest publication
IND -------- INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, ICM, ICS,
             EXF, ARTU, OS, CC, SX, ST, IT
ISTD ------- STD, indented with text labels
KWIC ------- All hit terms plus 20 words on either side
MAX -------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PTERM, DCD,
             RLI, PRAI, DT, FS, REP, REN, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, ECL,
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             EXF, ARTU OS, CC, SX, ST, IT
MAX.EX ----- MAX for original and latest publication
OCC -------- List of display fields containing hit terms
SBIB ------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, RLI, PRAI,
             DT, FS, LN.CNT
SCAN ------- AN, TI, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, ICM, ICS (random display
             without answer number.  SCAN must be entered on the
             same line as DISPLAY, e.g., D SCAN)
STD -------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, RLI, PRAI,
             DT, FS, LN.CNT, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS,
             IC, ICM, ICS, EXF (STD is the default)
STD.EX ----- STD for original and latest publication
TRIAL ------ AN, TI, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC,
             ICM, ICS

ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (STD):bib

L9   ANSWER 32 OF 55  USPATFULL on STN
AN      2001:233301  USPATFULL
TI      CONTINUOUS IMMUNOASSAY MONITORING   ***ELECTRODE***   ASSEMBLY
IN      GINDILIS, ANDREI L., DOVER, NJ, United States
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PI      US 2001053529       A1    20011220
        US 6344333          B2    20020205
AI      US 1998-148900      A1    19980908 (9)
DT      Utility
FS      APPLICATION
LREP    ELLIOT M OLSTEIN, CARELLA BYRNE BAIN GILFILLAN CECCHI, STEWART AND
        OLSTEIN, 6 BECKER FARM ROAD, ROSELAND, NJ, 07068
CLMN    Number of Claims: 13
ECL     Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN    3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 825
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.


=> d ab 5

L9    ANSWER 5 OF 55  USPATFULL on STN
AB       The present invention comprises one or more microprocessors programmed
        to execute methods for improving the performance of an analyte
        monitoring device including prediction of glucose levels in a subject by
        utilizing a predicted slower-time constant (1/k.sub.2). In another
        aspect of the invention, pre-exponential terms (1/c.sub.2) can be used
        to provide a correction for signal decay (e.g., a Gain Factor). In other
        aspects, the present invention relates to one or more microprocessors
        comprising programming to control execution of (i) methods for
        conditional screening of data points to reduce skipped measurements,
        (ii) methods for qualifying interpolated/extrapolated analyte
        measurement values, (iii) various integration methods to obtain maximum
        integrals of analyte-related signals, as well as analyte monitoring
        devices comprising such microprocessors. Further, the present invention
        relates to algorithms for improved optimization of parameters for use in
        prediction models that require optimization of adjustable parameters.


=> d his

      (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:54:20 ON 29 FEB 2004)

      FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 16:54:27 ON 29 FEB 2004
L1         555772 S ELECTRODE?
L2           5562 S L1 AND WORKING(W)ELECTRODE?
L3            179 S L2 AND REFERENCE(W)ELECTRODE?
L4              8 S L3 AND POTENTIOMETRIC
L5              0 S L4 AND CONTINUOUS

      FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:57:49 ON 29 FEB 2004
L6              0 S L4

      FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 16:58:03 ON 29 FEB 2004
L7            410 S L4
L8            225 S L7 AND CONTINUOUS
L9             55 S L7 AND CONTINUOUS(W)MONITOR?

=> logoff y
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                  SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                        15.40      44.30

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                         0.00      -5.28

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 17:02:41 ON 29 FEB 2004
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